

CHINA



MAIL

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 5008. 號六廿月七年九十七百八千一第

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1879.

日八初月六年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALLEN, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GORDON STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, E. C. 4. T. H. HENRY & Co., 4, Old Bailey, E. C. 4. BAKER, DRAGON & Co., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HENNING & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs. A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Batavia, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HENDER & Co., Shanghai, LAW, CRAWFORD & Co., and KANEY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANK, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund, \$1,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. K. KIEWITZ.

E. R. REILLY, Esq., WILHELM REINHOLD, Esq.
H. L. DALEY, Esq., F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq., W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. MUIR, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.
Shanghai, EWEY CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foochow will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT, p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, May 23, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application; grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

THIS EVENING,

JULY 26th, 1879.

THIRD AND LAST APPEARANCE

IN HONGKONG

of

MISS CLARA STANLEY'S

OPERA & OPERA-BOUFFE

COMPANY.

MISS CLARA STANLEY as PRIMA DONNA, whose recent success in Shanghai has been unparalleled—she having appeared in upwards of Forty-five Operas and been acknowledged by the Press and the Public in general to have achieved the greatest success ever known in China—Will give a short Season of Opera, when will be produced:

OFFENBACH'S

LAUGHABLE EXTRAVAGANZA,

"GENIEVE DE BRABANT,"

(In Four Acts).

NEW SCENERY AND MAGNIFICENT DRESSES.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Drogan (a Baker, afterwards Page) MISS CLARA STANLEY.

Cocorico (Duke of Brabant) MISS AGNES DRAGGER.

Burgmaster of Chateau Mr. C. CLAREMONT.

Golo (Prime Minister) Mr. J. ROLLINGS.

Charles Martel Mr. M. THOMPSON.

Philbert (his valet) Mr. M. MARTIN.

Oswald (a Page) Mr. WHITE.

Grab { The Bold } Mr. C. CLAREMONT.

Piton { Gendarmes } Mr. J. ROLLINGS.

Brigitte Miss EVERARD.

Genevieve Miss BERTHA HOOKER.

CITIZENS, COUNSELLORS, BAKERS, &c.

THE WONDERFUL PIE.

THE BALCONY DUET.

THE SONG OF THE PIE.

OSWALD'S SONG AND DANCE.

THE CROWING CHORUS.

THE PAGE'S SONG.

CHARLES MARTEL'S DEPARTURE FOR PALESTINE.

THE GENDARMES' DUET.

DROGAN'S SLEEP SONG.

THE CUP OF TEA SONG.

GOLO'S

GROTESQUE SONG AND DANCE.

Doors Open at half-past 8; Performance to commence at 9 o'clock p.m. sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle or Orchestra

Stalls

Pit

Two DOLLARS.

ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets to be had and Seats secured at Messrs KRUSS & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen cannot be admitted.

JOHN ROLLINGS, Business Manager.

Hongkong, July 26, 1879.

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH,

QUEEN'S ROAD,

(Next door to the Exchange).

ARE now showing a LARGE VARIETY of

New LADIES' NOTE PAPERS & ENVELOPES.

New SHEET MUSIC.

ROBERTS'S CABINETS.

MASON & HANLEY'S ORGANS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

SCRAP BOOKS.

INKSTANDS.

LEATHER-BLOTTING BOOKS.

NEW STOVE ORNAMENTS.

MENU CARDS.

PLAYING CARDS. BEZIQUE.

LETTER CASES. CARD CASES.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

POCKET SLATES.

WINSON & NEWTON'S DRAWING MATERIALS.

New CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS.

Their Celebrated TOBACCOES, CIGARS and CIGARETTES.

Hongkong, July 7, 1879.

SAYLE & Co.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

OUR Annual SALE of SURPLUS Summer STOCK will Commence on MONDAY, July 21st, and be Continued for FOURTEEN DAYS only.

This Great SALE will be carried out on the system which gave so much satisfaction last year. All GOODS will be marked in Plain Figures, in Blue, from which no reduction can or will be made. The SALE will positively Close on MONDAY, August 4th, after which date No GOODS will be SOLD at the Extreme Low Prices marked for this Sale.

We shall offer:

FANCY SILKS.

GLACE SILKS.

GROSGRAIN SILKS.

JAPANESE POPLINS.

GRENADE DRESS GOODS, White and Colored MUSLIN DRESS GOODS, HOLLANDS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS at Greatly Reduced Prices.

COTTON and THREAD HOSE HAND-KERCHIEFS, COLLARS and CUFFS, LACES and LACE GOODS, All Very Cheap.

BABY LINEN and LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Several Thousand Yards USEFUL REMNANTS, comprising: PRINTS, CALICOES, FLANNELS, HOLLANDS, &c., &c., &c., Ridiculously Low Prices.

A Few Baskets RIBBON REMNANTS, Marked Exceedingly Cheap.

A Splendid CALICO will be SOLD at 13 Cents, a very Superior Summer GAUZE FLANNEL at 45 Cents, and Fine French HOLLANDS for WASHING DRESSES at 25 Cents per Yard.

DRESS-MAKING and MILLINERY will be Continued as Usual during the SALE.

SAYLE & Co.,

Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

Hongkong, July 18, 1879.

FOR SALE.

THE GOODWILL,

LEASE, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES

OF

THE CENTRAL HOTEL,

SHANGHAI-CHINA.

THIS HOTEL, which is furnished throughout in a very Superior Manner, has been in operation for upwards of 34 Years, and affords an Excellent Opportunity for an Energetic Man, or a Married Couple, to secure a Competency in a few Years.

Terms, and full Particulars, can be obtained upon application to

HALL & HOLTZ,

Shanghai.

July 21, 1879.

FOR SALE.

THE Undergranted offers for SALE at moderate Prices, an Invoice of PRESERVED MEATS from the SYDNEY PRESERVED MEAT COMPANY, comprising: Baked Beef and Mutton, Corned Beef and Soup and Bonilli in 6-lb. Tins, Ox-tongues, Spiced, Corned and Seasoned Beef, Roast and Corned Mutton, Sheep-tongues, Real Turtle Soup, Assorted Soups, Sheep's-head, Compressed Meats, Brawn and Ox-tongues, etc., in 2-lb. Tins.

Also,

(From Bordeaux),

CHATEAU DE FRAUDS, a Superior Breakfast Claret at \$5 per Case.

A few Cases of LAFITTE.

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, July 17, 1879.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

THE Authority to Sign Bills of Lading by this COMPANY'S STEAMERS, granted to Mr. J. J. HOWARD, is hereby revoked, and Mr. C. L. GORHAM is authorized to Sign until further notice.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER

AND

COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO

STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-sixth Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 50a, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 29th July instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, July 12, 1879.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO

STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be "CLOSED" from the 16th to the 29th instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, July 12, 1879.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,

LIMITED.

THE DIVIDEND of \$2.50 PER SHARE declared at the Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held To-day, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after the 10th proximo. SHAREHOLDERS are requested to apply at the SECRETARY'S Office for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,

Secretary.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

Volume Seventh of the

"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 6.—Vol. VII.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Jottings from the Book of Rites 禮記.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

The Ballads of the Shi-king.

Floods in China.

The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ang.

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.

Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of History.

Mails.	INSURANCES.	INSURANCES.	NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.	Intimations.	Intimations.
<p>STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON (Direct); ALSO BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.</p> <p>THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship MALWA, Captain P. S. TOMLIN, will leave this on TUESDAY, the 29th July, at Noon.</p> <p>For further Particulars, apply to A. McIVER, Superintendent. Hongkong, July 18, 1879. j729</p> <p>Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.</p> <p>TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.</p> <p>THE S. S. OCEANIC will be despatched for Yokohama and San Francisco, via Amoy, on FRIDAY, August 1st, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.</p> <p>Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.</p> <p>Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 1st July. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.</p> <p>A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.</p> <p>Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.</p> <p>For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.</p> <p>H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent. Hongkong, July 24, 1879. au1</p> <p>NOTICE.</p> <p>COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.</p> <p>PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.</p> <p>STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES; ALSO BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.</p> <p>ON TUESDAY, the 5th August, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. AMAZON, Commandant LORMIER, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPORE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.</p> <p>Cargo and Passengers will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.</p> <p>Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.</p> <p>Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 4th August, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)</p> <p>Contents and value of Packages are required.</p> <p>For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.</p> <p>G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent. Hongkong, July 28, 1879. au5</p> <p>U. S. MAIL LINE.</p> <p>PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.</p> <p>THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.</p> <p>THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF TOKIO, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 16th August, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.</p> <p>Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.</p> <p>Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.</p> <p>On Through Passages to EUROPE, a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT. from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, and MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.</p> <p>Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., the 14th August. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.</p> <p>Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.</p> <p>For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.</p> <p>RUSSELL & Co., Agents.</p>	<p>CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.) NOTICE.</p> <p>POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.</p> <p>J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary. Hongkong, December 9, 1878.</p> <p>MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1824.</p> <p>Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000 " Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 " Annual Income £ 250,000 "</p> <p>THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.</p> <p>HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, October 15, 1868.</p> <p>QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.</p> <p>THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.</p> <p>NORTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 1, 1874.</p> <p>LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. (FIRE AND LIFE.)</p> <p>CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.</p> <p>THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.</p> <p>Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.</p> <p>If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.</p> <p>For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton. Hongkong, January 4, 1867.</p> <p>NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.</p> <p>ESTABLISHED 1809.</p> <p>CAPITAL £2,000,000.</p> <p>THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.</p> <p>GILMAN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 6, 1875.</p> <p>THE LONDON ASSURANCE. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.</p> <p>THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—</p> <p>Marine Department. Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.</p> <p>Fire Department. Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.</p> <p>Life Department. Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.</p> <p>HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1872.</p> <p>THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.</p> <p>AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.</p> <p>Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.</p> <p>NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.</p> <p>JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary. Hongkong, November 1, 1871.</p> <p>ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.</p> <p>MELOHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.</p>	<p>SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.</p> <p>INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.</p> <p>MEYER & Co., Agents. Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3jn80</p> <p>SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE.</p> <p>INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.</p> <p>MEYER & Co., Agents. Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2jn80</p> <p>TO LET.</p> <p>ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.</p> <p>Apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1879.</p> <p>TO LET. (On Peddar's Wharf.)</p> <p>OFFICES, fronting the Harbour, and GODOWNS; with possession from the 1st of July next.</p> <p>Apply to G. R. LAMMERT. Hongkong, June 14, 1879.</p> <p>TO LET. MARINE HOUSE—WEST.</p> <p>SECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN.</p> <p>OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under the occupation of Messrs Wilson & Bird, and Messrs DAVIS & Co.</p> <p>Also, OFFICES and GODOWN in DUDDELL STREET.</p> <p>Apply to E. R. BELLIOS. Hongkong, May 21, 1879.</p> <p>"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. BONHAM ROAD, WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.</p> <p>Apply to SHARP & DANBY, No. 6, Queen's Road Central, late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co. Hongkong, May 10, 1879.</p> <p>TO LET. HOUSE No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.</p> <p>DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, April 29, 1879.</p> <p>FOR SALE. WASHING BOOKS. (In English and Chinese.)</p> <p>WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.</p> <p>CHINA MAIL Office.</p> <p>NOW READY.</p> <p>A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.</p> <p>Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.</p> <p>To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai. Hongkong, March 1, 1878.</p> <p>NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.</p> <p>PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.</p> <p>S. S. BOKHARA.</p> <p>NOTICE.</p> <p>CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel from London, Bombay and intermediate Ports and in connection with the Australia from London, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.</p> <p>Goods not delivered by the 2nd August will be subject to rent.</p> <p>Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation to the contrary be received before Noon To-morrow.</p> <p>A. McIVER, Superintendent. Hongkong, July 25, 1879. au2</p> <p>COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES. S. S. ANADYE.</p> <p>NOTICE.</p> <p>CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. Euphrate, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.</p> <p>Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-morrow, the 23rd Inst., at 11 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.</p> <p>Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.</p> <p>Goods remaining unclaimed after TUESDAY, the 23rd Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.</p> <p>No Fire Insurance has been effected.</p> <p>G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.</p>	<p>FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.</p> <p>THE Steamship Lydia, Capt. PAULSEN, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless Notice to the contrary be given, before 3 p.m. To-day.</p> <p>Cargo remaining undelivered after the 29th Instant will be subject to rent.</p> <p>No Fire Insurance has been effected.</p> <p>Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SIEMSEN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 28, 1879. j730</p> <p>FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND YOKOHAMA.</p> <p>THE Steamship China, Captain LACHLAN, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.</p> <p>Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.</p> <p>RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 10, 1879.</p> <p>COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.</p> <p>CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.</p> <p>No Fire Insurance has been effected.</p> <p>Ex Yangtze. AME (in diamond) Nos. 16/17, Or., 20 cases T J..... Flannel, from L'don.</p> <p>Ex Amazon. S C Ghee Soon Tye, 203 bales Cotton, from Singapore.</p> <p>G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent. Hongkong, July 14, 1879.</p> <p>Intimations. NOTIFICATION.</p> <p>NOTICE is hereby given that a Section, about 64 miles, of the Company's GUZLAFF NAGARAKI CABLE has been RE-LAID from the South to the North of the PARKER, SADDLES and BARRER ISLANDS in a curve from GUZLAFF to the NORTH SADDLE, running along ELLIOT, CHERNEY and SIDE SADDLE, about 1 mile distant, and from the NORTH SADDLES LIGHT, bearing South, 1 mile distant, in an E. by S. direction about 31 miles, passing the BARRER ISLANDS until these bear W. by N. distance 6 miles, when the Cable is again spliced into the old Line running in a straight line about E. N. E. till midway between PALLAS ROCK and MASCOSIMA (Asses Head) on the coast of Japan.</p> <p>GEORGE J. HELLAND, General Agent. GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, HEAD OFFICE, Shanghai, June 20, 1879. j730</p> <p>CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.</p> <p>THE Thirteenth Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 31st Instant, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring dividends.</p> <p>The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st Instant, both days inclusive.</p> <p>By Order, W. H. RAY, Secretary. Hongkong, July 8, 1879. j731</p> <p>HONGKONG HUMANE SOCIETY.</p> <p>VOLUNTEERS are earnestly requested to ENROLL themselves on the LIST of the above named Society, as the TYFEROUS SEASON is at hand, and more Working Members are necessary.</p> <p>Kindly send Name and Address to the HONORARY SECRETARY.</p> <p>Blue Serge Shirt, Helmet, and Life Belt supplied Free of Charge.</p> <p>P. H. EMANUEL, Hon. Secretary, Daily Press Office. Hongkong, July 2, 1879. au2</p> <p>NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.</p> <p>A NINTH RETURN OF CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO TAIKIS SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of Record on the 9th July, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July.</p> <p>Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.</p> <p>The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 16th July, inclusive.</p> <p>By Order, RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators.</p>	<p>A NEW STOCK OF NEAT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONABLE RATES. FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.</p> <p>BALL PENCILS, assorted colours.</p> <p>MENU CARDS, In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.</p> <p>BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.</p> <p>For Sale. AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS, LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS, CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES, SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING, PASSENGER LISTS, BILLS OF SALE, LOG BOOKS, WILLS; &c., &c., &c.</p> <p>China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).</p> <p>THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA BY N. B. DENNY, FR.D.</p> <p>THE following are selected from numerous notices which have appeared in the London, Continental and Eastern papers:—</p> <p>Dr. Denny has done good service in bringing together and presenting in readable form the hitherto scattered contributions to Chinese Folklore.—<i>Times</i>.</p> <p>A very important addition to Folklore literature.—<i>Athenaeum</i>.</p> <p>The book is entertaining and adds a good deal to the facts of comparative mythology.—<i>Pall Mall Budget</i>.</p> <p>A worthy pendant to Archdeacon Gray's valuable volumes.—<i>Graphic</i>.</p> <p>A very amusing and very instructive book.—<i>Spectator</i>.</p> <p>Adds useful testimony to curious information.—<i>Ill. London News</i>.</p> <p>Full of curious interest to the general reader and of valuable material for the ethnological philosopher.—<i>British Quarterly Review</i>.</p> <p>We are indebted to Dr. Denny for a welcome addition to all existing stores of popular superstitions.—<i>John Bull</i>.</p> <p>A work which merits attention as being to a large extent out of the common.—<i>Globe</i>.</p> <p>An interesting and important work. Printed on fine paper it will be a book for the boudoir as well as for the savant.—<i>Naval and Military Gazette</i>.</p> <p>Mr. Denny's book shows us that man is the same at bottom whether his skin be yellow or white.—<i>London Quarterly Review</i>.</p> <p>We can promise the special student a rich fund of matter on a very interesting subject.—<i>Printing Times</i>.</p> <p>Contains some very curious illustrations of Chinese superstitions.—<i>London and China Express</i>.</p> <p>Deserving of careful reading. Throws much light on the study of comparative mythology.—(Shanghai) <i>Celestial Empire</i>.</p> <p>Dr. Denny has contributed not a little to exhibit the inner life and mode of thought of the Chinese people.—<i>North China Herald</i>.</p> <p>Amusing and instructive enough to command a ready sale.—<i>Hongkong Daily Press</i>.</p> <p>The book is one for the general reader: thoroughly readable and entertaining from beginning to end.—<i>China Mail</i>.</p> <p>A book of reference to the student and a light and pleasant volume.—<i>Shanghai Courier</i>.</p> <p>Abounding with entertaining and interesting matter.—<i>Japan Mail</i>.</p> <p>Pleasantly written and instructive.—<i>Strait Times</i>.</p> <p>We trust the author will continue his interesting researches. He has produced a very interesting and valuable volume even if he has not established his theory.—<i>New York Nation</i>.</p> <p>Representative of the interest and importance of the study of folklore.—<i>London Tatler</i>.</p> <p>We may thank Mr. Denny for treating the subject with broad ideas and from a high plane.—<i>New York Evening Post</i>.</p> <p>Dr. Denny appears to have done his work with great thoroughness.—<i>Australasian</i>.</p> <p>Nous savons gré à l'auteur de la peine qu'il s'est donnée à recueillir des matériaux importants.—<i>La République française</i> (Paris).</p> <p>Il volume del signor Denny è di quelli che non si leggono, ma si divorano.—<i>Revista di Roma</i>.</p> <p>Indispensable to the student of the very instructive subject of Folklore.—<i>Dublin University Magazine</i>.</p> <p>For Sale by Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1879. [1711p79]</p> <p>SAILORS' HOME. ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the SAILORS' HOME, West Point, Hongkong, July 26, 1879.</p>	<p>NOTICE. HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.</p> <p>THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE House, Queen's Road Central, are Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.</p> <p>Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m.</p> <p>Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to E. GEORGE, Secretary. Hongkong, June 18, 1879.</p> <p>THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the Sale of their LEAD by the MROBERTSON MINING SOCIETY.</p> <p>MEYER & Co. Hongkong, June 27, 1879. ac27</p> <p>NOTICE.</p> <p>THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the <i>Chinese Mail</i>, 華字日報 (Wah Yee Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877.</p> <p>CHUN AYIN. Hongkong, April 6, 1878.</p> <p>NOTICE.</p> <p>IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the <i>Chinese Mail</i> from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LIONG YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.</p> <p>KONG CHIM. Lessee of the <i>Hongkong Chinese Mail</i>. Hongkong, April 6, 1878.</p> <p>THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.</p> <p>THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—</p> <p>Macao.—Man Chuen Shop. Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Ohn Heng Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwa Heng Shop, Sin Chong, Honam. Swatow.—Sui Chong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hanz. Amoy.—Chin Chong Hong, Mook Kai Street. Fookchow.—Mr. Yui Ching Cheong, Fookchow Arsenal; Mr. Lam Kwok Ching, Martine Customs. Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Martine Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Martine Customs; Mr. Chuen Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwon Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School and Mow Sing Sang Kuei shop. Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chien, Martine Customs. Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong. Ohoo.—Yee Shun Hong. Japan.—Mr. Leung Chun Tong, Manlopal Office, Yokohama. Saigon.—Wohang Hong. Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Sang Hong. Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Aryus Office Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company. San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hon.</p> <p>The above are some of the Agents others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, circulate the <i>Chinese Mail</i> in the Interior of China.</p> <p>Hongkong, March 10, 1874.</p> <p>Chair and Boat Hire. LEGALIZED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR DRIVERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.</p> <p>Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.</p> <p>Half hour, ... 10 cts. | Hour, ... 20 cts. Three hours, ... 50 cts. | Six hours, ... 70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6), ... One Doll.</p> <p>Licensed Drivers (each).</p> <p>Hour, ... 10 cts. Half day, ... 35 cts. Day, ... 50 cts.</p> <p>BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE. BOATS.</p> <p>1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 pounds, per Day, ... \$ 1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 pounds, per Load, ... \$ 2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 pounds, per Day, ... \$ 2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 pounds, per Load, ... \$ 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 500 pounds, per Day, ... \$ 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 500 pounds, per Load, ... \$ 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 500 pounds, Half Day, ... \$</p> <p>Sampans.</p> <p>or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... \$ One Hour, ... \$ Half an Hour, ... \$</p> <p>After 6 p.m., 10 cents extra.</p> <p>Nothing in this Scale prevents private arrangements.</p> <p>That for the Street Coolies is as follows:—</p> <p>STREET COOLIES.</p> <p>Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.</p> <p>One Day, ... \$3 Half Day, ... \$2 Three Hours, ... \$1 One Hour, ... \$0.50 Half Hour, ... \$0.25</p> <p>Nothing in the above Scale is to affect private arrangements.</p>

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with maps, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers plinned demand, and the circulation largely, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences.

Etymology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavour to make up a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Reviewers' department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly, vigorous, *Review*. L. A. C.

paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. This lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the *Review*. Address *China Review*, Hongkong—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as by some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judged by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great object of attention that has been bestowed of late, upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to such an extent, that it has led to the

outing of neglect and accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now a seriously cultivated pursuit, and who are severally represented in the number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. I refer to a paper on Dr. Legge's *Sh King*, by the

honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronologic problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. O. Bowring is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Besides notices of new books relating to China at the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctiliousness and detail, we are glad to notice the "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to be a valuable addition to the work. It is a

hoped that this opening for contribution on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued six

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chün Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native

paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

projectors, basing their estimate upon the most reliable information from the various ports in China and Japan, the various ports in China, Singapore, from Australia, Victoria, New Zealand, and the various ports in the Pacific.

by the Chinese, — consider un-
justified in guaranteeing an ultimate
circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000

tisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will be

to their interest to avail themselves
them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, by progressive and anti-obstructive in tone, in almost limitless. On the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every attention that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY HAIN,
Chinese Mail Office.

Intimations.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a **DIVIDEND** to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. ON THE NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED, payable at our OFFICE on and after the 15th instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 6, 1879.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 15 cents). \$12 per annum (postage paid 15 cents).

Orders should be sent to G. O. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship "NINGPO,"
R. Cass, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TOMORROW, the 27th Inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, July 26, 1879. jy27

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Spanish Steamer
"SALVADORA,"
LARRINAGA, Master, will be despatched as above on MONDAY Next, the 28th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, July 26, 1879. jy28

FOR LONDON.

The 3/4 L.L. Russian Bark
"KALAJA,"
J. Ross, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, July 26, 1879.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 29th July, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf—

An Invoice of LAMPS, comprising: Decorated and Bronze Table Lamps, assorted sizes and patterns, Night Lamps, Hand Lamps, Decorated and Plain Lamp Shades, Chimneys, etc.

100 boxes Stearine Candles.

HUBBARD'S Raw Linseed Oil, Turpentine, White Zinc, White Lead, Red Lead, Green, Black and Yellow Paint, Brown Oxide Paint, Copal Varnish, etc., etc.

12 barrels American Mess Pork.

An Invoice of Patent Water Filters, 200 doz. White Cotton Socks.

1 case Colored Handkerchiefs.

25 cases Quarts Guinness Stout bottled by Burke.

25 cases Pints Guinness Stout bottled by Burke.

45 cases Quarts Norwegian Beer.

25 cases Pints Norwegian Beer.

20 cases Tumblers.

200 doz. White Cotton Towels.

An Invoice of CUTLERY, comprising: Razors, Pen and Pocket-knives.

10 cases Silvered Panoramic Balls, assorted sizes.

30 cases Swedish Safety Matches.

AVH Gin, Boord's Old Tom, Brandy, Claret, Pints Bass Ale, etc., etc.

2 cases Sewing Cotton assorted numbers, Fancy Goods, Porcelain Ware, Crockery, etc., etc.

And a Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 26, 1879. jy29

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

CELIA, British 3-m. schooner, Captain Drew.—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

BESTHOVEN, German barque, Captain R. Heje.—Melchers & Co.

GUSTAV, German barque, Captain J. Raben.—Landstetter & Co.

AGNES MUIR, British ship, Capt. James Jones.—Meyer & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH SHIP AGNES MUIR, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 26, 1879. au3

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 25, *Agnes Muir*, British ship, 851, James Lowe, London—March 25, General.

MEYER & Co.

July 26, *Salvadora*, Spanish steamer, 420, Juan M. Larrinaga, Manila July 23, General.

REMEDIOS & Co.

July 26, *Ningpo*, British steamer, from Canton.

July 26, *Fuyew*, Chinese steamer, from Canton.

July 26, *Emeralda*, British steamer, 395, R. Talbot, Amoy July 24, General.

RUSSELL & Co.

July 26, *Sunda*, British steamer, 1704, J. Reeves, Yokohama July 19, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

July 26, *Rajanattianuhar*, British ship, 933, G. T. Hopkins, Bangkok July 19, Rice.—YUEN FAT HONG.

July 26, *Malwa*, British steamer, 1775, P. S. Tomlin, Shanghai July 23, 280 a.m., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

July 26, *H. Upman*, German barque, from Whampoa.

DEPARTURES.

July 26, *Yangtze*, for Bangkok.

26, *Johann Smidt*, for Chefoo.

26, *H.M.S. Mosquito*, for a cruise.

26, *John C. Munro*, for Portland (Oregon).

26, *Goliath*, for Chefoo.

26, *Cebu*, for Manila.

26, *Malacca*, for Yokohama.

CLEARED.

Paladin, for Saigon.

Charity, for Cebu.

Friedrich, for Chefoo.

Kuangtung, for Swatow.

Ningpo, for Shanghai.

Fuyew, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Salvadora*, from Manila, Messrs Jose Vidal, and Pedro Rafael.

Per *Sunda*, from Yokohama, Sir Arthur Stephens and servant, Mr and Mrs Burnett and 4 children, Messrs Hynes, Stephens, Donohoe, Duncan, Gribble, M. D. Braggas, 5 Chinese, and 2 Distressed British Seamen.

Per *Malwa*, from Shanghai: for Hongkong, Miss J. M. Nathan, Messrs G. Jenouel, E. Witton, and F. Robertson, and 29 Chinese; for Bombay, Mr N. J. Sillas; for Southampton, Mr and Mrs Jalland and 2 children.

Per *Emeralda*, from Amoy, 29 Chinese, and 115 Chinese for Manila.

Per *Rajanattianuhar*, from Bangkok, 101 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Malacca*, for Yokohama, Messrs J. P. Reid, J. Chambers, Mr and Mrs W. L. Scott, Infant and amah, Mr and Mrs Folker.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Emeralda* reports: Moderate S.W. winds and cloudy throughout.

S. S. Scotland in Amoy.

The British steamer *Sunda* reports: Fine weather throughout the passage.

The British steamer *Rajanattianuhar* reports: Left Bangkok on the 19th July, and had light S.W. monsoon with fine weather and smooth sea all the passage.

On the 21st July, spoke S. S. *Danube* from Hongkong bound to Bangkok, 45 miles East off Pulo Obi.

The British ship *Agnes Muir* reports: Left London on the 23rd March, and Pilot left on the 27th, had Westerly winds and moderate to N.E. trade, a lot N.E. trades lat. 5.52 N., crossed Line 24th April, heaving light winds and calms to 26th, S.E. trades unsteady, calms and rain from 8th to 12th May; strong Southerly winds increasing to a heavy gale from South on the 10th with tremendous high sea; 23rd May passed Cape of Good Hope, light weather and equally with rain, winds Easterly in lat. 40 S.; St. Paul's Island 7th June, winds moderate from N.E. to N.W., moderate weather strong and wet throughout.

June 20th, in lat. 21.25 S. long. 103.31 E. biask S.E. trades to the 23rd, from thence to Java Head calms, light baffling winds and fine weather. July 1st, passed Anjer, variable winds and fine weather, in the Java Sea light winds and fine weather.

July 4th, schooner *Madcap*, Port Natal to Focchoo, 40 days; continued light and variable winds from N.E. to N.W. up to the Paracels, thence moderate S.W. winds and fine to port.

Vessels spoken:—April 16th, ship *Galloway* from Greenock to Point de Galle, in lat. 16.12 N., long. 26.21 W.; May 1st, ship *Columbia* from Caliao to Cork, 65 days out, in lat. 14.28 S., long. 82.28 W.; May 5th, Dutch barque *H.O.V.B.* bound to Rio Janeiro, 11 days out; April 20th, *Cape Race* from Cardiff to Anjer, 29 days out; May 25th, ship *Borealis* from London to Adelaide, 84 days out, in lat. 9.10 S., long. 105.31 E.; June 25th, Dutch ship *P.M.F.L.* from Flushing to Samarang, 100 days out; July 21st, *Three Brothers* of Hongkong to Quinhon.

CARGOES.

Per American brig *Irons*, Hongkong to New York, sailed 14th July, 1879:—3,375 rolls Mating, 60 bales Hides, 182 cases Canvas, 400 cases Gall Nuts, 125 pkgs. Preserves, 2,700 pkgs. Firecrackers (31,800 boxes), 41 pkgs. Sundries 311 pkgs. Chinaware, 102 bales Straw Braid, and 17 bales Camels Hair.

Per S. S. *China*, sailed 17th July, 1879:—For Yokohama, 1,800 bags Sugar, 778 bags Rice, 249 bales Yarn, 40 flasks cochineal, 5 bales Raw Silk, 9 pieces Ivory, and 422 pkgs. Merchandise; for San Francisco, 2,463 bags Rice, 380 bags Beans, 40 bags Sugar, 6 bales Raw Silk, 182 bales Gunnies, 200 pkgs. Tea (8,583 lbs.), 878 pkgs. Tea (24,338 lbs.) from Amoy, 508 pkgs. Merchandise, and 1 box Treasure (83,400); for Victoria, 3 pkgs. Merchandise; for Panama, 200 bags Sugar, 3 pkgs. Cigars, and 2 pkgs. Tobacco; for Callao, 50 pkgs. Tea.

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HONGKONG, July 26, 1878.			
BAROMETER—	9 A.M....	29.900	
Do.	1 P.M....	29.840	
Do.	4 P.M....	—	
THERMOMETER—	3 A.M....	84	
Do.	1 P.M....	88	
Do.	4 P.M....	—	
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.	80	
Do.	Do. 1 P.M.	81	
Do.	Do. 4 P.M.	—	
Do. Maximum	...	88	
Do. Minimum	...	80	

Portfolio.

THE AWAKENING.

Well, I never took notions on Betsy Lee,
Nor no more did she, I suppose, on me,
Till one day dignify upon the sand—
Gibbins of course you'll understand,
A lad as was always a cheeky young sprout,
Began a pullin' of Betsy about;
And he worried the wench till her shoulders
were bare
And he slipped the knot of her beautiful hair,
And down it came, as you may say,
Just like a shower of golden spray,
Blown this way and that by a gamesome
breeze,
And a rip-rip-rippin' down to her knees.
I looked at Betsy—my gough; how she stood!
A quiver all over, and her face like blood—
And her eyes, all wet with tears, like fire,
And her breast a swellin' higher and higher;
And he gripped her siskle with a twitfy feel,
And her thumb started out like a coil of steel,
And a cloud seemed to pass from my eyes,
and a glory
Like them you'll see painted sometimes in a
story,
Breathed out from her skin; and I saw her
no more
The child I had always thought her before,
But wrapped in the glory, and wrapped in
the hair,
Every inch of a woman stood pantin there.
So I ups with my fist, as I was bound,
And I d—d his eye, and I knuck his down,
But from that day by land and sea,
I loved her! oh, I loved her! my Betsy Lee!

—From *Betsy Lee, A Fug'sle Yarn*

REFORMATION OF MISSIONARY
ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.

(China Review, No. 6, Vol. VII.)

The object of this brochure, made up by a
combination of polemical letters, originally
published in or offered to the daily papers at
intervals in the course of the last five years,
is to make good these two assertions, that
hitherto Missionary success in China was ob-
tained chiefly by temporal means and not by
spiritual means only, and secondly, that if
Missionaries in China would but become
naturalized Chinese subjects, "China would
be found quite ready to issue the strictest
instructions to all authorities to treat these
men with the utmost justice and considera-
tion, to put them on the same footing as all
scholars and as other priests" (p. 3).

With regard to the first point there can
be no doubt that any impartial onlooker,
acquainted with the history of Roman Cath-
olic and Protestant Missions in China, will
have to concede a good deal. Even the
Roman Catholic Missionaries of the last cen-
tury who had no treaty rights to stand upon
used various temporal means to ingratiate
themselves with the Chinese Government,
and people. The earliest Protestant Mis-
sionaries used gifts, the Opium trade as
a basis for their operations, and since the
Nanking and Tientsin Treaties were forced
upon China, by the means of shot and shell,
all Protestant Missionaries without exception
made "treaty rights" their basis. Never-
theless, as impartial observer, acquainted
with the practical working of foreign Mis-
sions in China, will also have to concede that
Missionary success in China has not been
achieved by these temporal means exclusiv-
ly, but that both temporal and spiritual
means have been brought to bear upon the
Chinese people. And so it has been ever
since the world began. No spiritual truth
has ever made way in the world, nor can it
in the nature of things make way among
sensational humanity, by spiritual means only.
It must further be conceded that it is na-
turally irritating to the anti-foreign portions
of the Chinese people, literati and officials,
that Missionaries, professing to preach
peace and goodwill toward mankind, take
their stand on these hated, because blood-
bought, Treaties, although the privileges
which these Treaties accord to the Mis-
sionaries give him no more liberty than that
which international law gives him when
labouring in any civilised country. But the
fact that the author of this brochure admits,
to a certain extent, Missionary success to
be a reality, indicates that foreign Missions
must possess a good deal of spiritual power
to ensure even partial success in spite of the
natural impediments raised by the national
and political antipathies of the Chinese peo-
ple in general and of those who dislike for-
eigners and foreign Treaties in particular.

As to the second point, common sense
would require the author of this brochure to
state on what authority he makes the asser-
tion that, if foreign Missionaries would
surrender their treaty rights and become
naturalized Chinese subjects, the Chinese
Government would issue certain instructions
and put the Missionaries on a certain footing.
But the pamphlet, though probably approved
by one or two prominent Chinese officials,
does not claim to issue from a man in a
position to say what the Chinese Government,
in a given case, would or would not do.
We have therefore to look for precedents or
analogous cases in the history of the past or
the constitution of the Chinese Empire.

As to the history of the past, it is unde-
niable that numbers of Roman Catholic Mis-
sionaries have been living in the interior of
China during the last two centuries without
any foreign protection, unaided by any polit-
ical influence or pressure, but history does
not show that they had full liberty accorded
to them. On the contrary they had to hide
themselves, and many have had to suffer the
most cruel treatment, torture, imprisonment
and death. The missionary history of this
brochure regarding the treatment Mission-
aries would have to expect if they surren-
dered their treaty rights. But even granting
that the Chinese Government of the present
day might materially deviate from the tradi-
tions of the past and "issue the strictest
instructions to all authorities to treat these
men with the utmost justice and considera-
tion," the history of the past and present
does not warrant the supposition, which
ought to underlie this assertion, that pro-
vincial officers have the will or even the
power to carry out any such instruction in
the face of the well-known opposition of the
local literati and gentry.

As to the Constitution of the Chinese
Empire, both the writer of this brochure and
his opponents, whose letters he publishes,
omit to enlighten their readers, as to the
aspects of the question from the point of view
of constitutional law. The writer of this
brochure boldly states that, if Missionaries
would but surrender all treaty rights and
all foreign protection, the Chinese Govern-
ment would "put them on the same footing
as all scholars and as other priests." The
writer evidently insinuates that this is a
great boon, which ought to be highly ap-
preciated by foreign Missionaries, but he

carefully abstains from explaining what
that "footing" is either in the case of
"all scholars" or in the case of "other
priests." He evidently is either decel-
tfully silent on or entirely ignorant of the
nature of the boon he holds out so
invitingly, and forgets that Missionaries
in this case have good reason to say
timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.

The footing which "all scholars" have in
China is easily defined. Those scholars
who have taken a degree or purchased a
title enjoy certain immunities and privileges
of the official classes. Scholars who have
not obtained a degree in the regular exami-
nations nor purchased a title are on exactly
the same footing as the common people,
have to kneel before any official, are liable
to be flogged and tortured in any civil or
criminal prosecution. No provision has yet
been made by the Chinese Government, nor
is it likely to be made, to recognize the
literary degrees of foreign Universities.
Missionaries would, therefore, have no foot-
ing, different from that of the lowest coolie,
on the ground of mere scholarship.

The writer of this brochure, however, adds
the suggestion that Missionaries would re-
ceive the same footing "as other priests."
Leaving aside the question whether, apart
from the Roman Catholic Missionaries, many
other foreign Missionaries would appreciate
the offer of being classed with "other
priests," there is great need to inquire what
the constitutional footing of these "other
priests" in China really is.

Mayers (Manual of Chinese Government,
p. 77) correctly states the position of priests
in China—"The Chinese official system,
which allows no condition of the body
[politic] to remain, in theory at least, un-
derived from means for its control, includes
among its administrative rules a complete
scheme of ecclesiastical gradations of rank
and authority in connection with the priest-
hood of both the Buddhist religion and the
Taoist order." Mayers goes on to show
that for the control of the Buddhist priest-
hood two office-bearers, invested with the
respective titles of Principal Superior and
Deputy Superior, are appointed to each dis-
trict, department and prefecture throughout
the Empire, the appointment being made by
the local authority by selection from among
the leading abbots, and that the Superiors,
thus appointed, act as the medium of com-
munication between the secular authorities
and the priesthood for whose general good
conduct they are responsible and over whom
they exercise certain judicial powers.
Mayers further shows that a similar organi-
zation is provided for the control of the
Taoist priesthood, centring in the hereditary
chief of the Taoist order, the Chang T'ien
Shen.

From this it is evident that the vexed
question of Church and State, regarding
which each of the Missionary bodies, now
labouring in China, stands committed to a
distinct position, has been definitely settled
in China by a complete practical subjugation
of the Church under the State. This
subjugation becomes even more significant
when it is considered that both the Bud-
dhist and Taoist churches receive no endow-
ment or emoluments from the State, but
are maintained by the people on the volun-
tary principle. It is evident therefore that
the "footing" which "other priests" have
in China is literally to be defined as a po-
sition under the foot of the secular power.
Which of the Missionary Societies repre-
sented in China does the author of this
brochure suppose to covet this position?
There can be no doubt whatever that neither
Roman Catholic nor Protestant Missionaries
will ever accept such a position willingly.
But it must also be considered that the
official and literary classes instinctively
feel that the spread of Christianity in China
will sooner or later lead to a revolution of
the present relation of Church and State in
China. This is what they dread and what
inspires them with misgivings, however pure
and loyal the tenets of Christianity may be.

The author might, however, urge that
Mayers distinctly adds that the Imperial
Institutes, whilst providing this framework,
in harmony with the all-pervading official
system, to be grafted upon the hierarchy of
the Buddhist and Taoist churches, "refrain
from interference with the internal organi-
zation of either of these bodies or with the
admission of members to their ranks." But
even this statement of Mayers has, as the
following quotations from the Penal Code of China
will show:

Section 42. "Persons designated in law as
Taoist priests or Taoist nuns shall be treated
in the same manner as Buddhist priests or
Buddhist nuns; their relation to persons ad-
mitted by them, as disciples are admitted by
teachers, shall be treated as if it were a
relationship between the elder and younger
members of a family."

Section 77. "Apart from the already ex-
isting establishments, no Buddhist or
Taoist monastery, no Taoist or Buddhist
nunnery shall henceforth be secretly estab-
lished or enlarged; an offence (against this
enactment) shall be punished with 100
blows, and if the offender is a Buddhist or
Taoist priest he shall be sent back into
private life (excluded from the priesthood)
and perpetually banished to the frontier; if
the offender is a Buddhist or Taoist nun, she
shall become a slave to the Government
(condemned to penal servitude). If a Taoist
or Buddhist, without having first obtained
official permission, secretly (enters the
priesthood and for that purpose) shaves the
whole head or forms (the Taoist) shaves the
whole head, he shall be punished with 50 blows.
If it is done at the instigation of the head
of the family, such head of the family shall
be held guilty (of the same offence). If the
superintendent of any Buddhist or Taoist
monastery, or the priest who answers the
relation of teacher to pupil, secretly admits
any person (into the priesthood), he shall be
held guilty of the same offence, and shall be
sent back into private life (excluded from the
priesthood)."

Section 114. "Any Buddhist or Taoist
priest taking a first or second wife shall be
punished with 80 blows and sent back into
private life. The person thus giving away
a female in marriage shall be held guilty of
the same offence. Separation (of the mar-
ried couple) must be effected, and the be-
trothal money be forfeited to the Govern-
ment. The Superior of the Buddhist or
Taoist monastery (concerned in the matter),
if cognizant of the affair, shall be held guilty
of the same offence, but if he be only im-
plicated through others, he need not be sent
back into private life. If ignorance is
established, he shall not be held liable. If a
Buddhist or Taoist priest pretends to seek,
on behalf of a relative or young servant, a
wife, and the said Buddhist or Taoist priest
appropriates her for himself, it shall be
treated as illicit carnal connection, as if it
were a case of illicit intercourse on the part
of a Buddhist or Taoist priest, but two
degrees more serious than illicit intercourse
of ordinary persons acting with consent.

The woman shall be returned to her family.
The betrothal money shall be forfeited to
the Government. But if there is any force
used in the case, it shall be treated as
rape."

Section 176. "Every Buddhist priest or
nun, and every Taoist priest or nun, is
equally required by law to render obedience
to his or her parents and to offer sacrificial
worship to his or her deceased ancestors,
including the progenitors of the whole re-
spective clan, and shall observe mourning
according to the various degrees, i.e. the
distinction of death of parents (and other
relatives), the distinctions of long and short
mourning, the distinctions of material of
mourning garments, all which distinc-
tions shall be observed as in the case of
ordinary people. Offenders shall be punish-
ed with 100 blows, and be sent back into
private life. Buddhist or Taoist priests
shall be restricted to the use of (plain) silk,
gauze and cloth, and shall not be allowed to
use damask or other variegated materials.
Offenders shall be punished with 50 blows
and be sent back into private life. The
materials shall be forfeited to Government."

The Kuchayn and other clerical vestments
shall not be included in this prohibition."

In the foregoing quotations, literally
translated from the latest edition of the
Penal Code, we have the basis which the
Chinese Government would be bound to take
in giving to any foreign Missionary who
ventured to accept the author's invitation
and applied to the Chinese Government
for naturalisation as a Chinese subject a
definite status. Whatever analogous regu-
lations might be designed on such a basis,
with the most favourable good will, the Mis-
sionary would not be likely to obtain a bet-
ter status than that which he now has
under the Treaties, and which he will
under be able to claim and maintain on
the basis of international law, as long as
China has friendly relations with foreign
powers.

Such being the case, the advice which
the writer of this brochure gives to for-
eign Missionaries seems to be but a repeti-
tion of the old story "Will you come into
my parlour? said the spider to the fly."

THE PURCHASE OF OFFICES IN
CHINA.

(The Mail, June 13.)

China is a land of paradox and surprises.
It is so little known, and its ways so far
as they are known are so peculiar and out-
landish, that ordinary Europeans accept its
doings with a mild and complacent won-
der, as though nothing were too strange to
be believed about it. If, indeed, there is
one thing about China in which all men out-
side the Celestial Empire are agreed, it is
that Chinamen are unlike all the rest of
the world. To find, therefore, as we do
from the letter which we print to-day from
our Correspondent at Shanghai, that there is
a great deal more human nature than we
thought even in Chinamen, at once awakens
a fellow-feeling, as with men of like
frailties with ourselves. Unhappily, we
cannot enjoy even this bond of sympathy
without the surrender of one of our most
cherished illusions. All men know, or at
least believe, about China is that its method
of appointment to public offices is the most
elaborate, impartial, and enlightened in the
world. Compared with the system of
examination and competition established
from time immemorial in China, the clumsy
machinery of our own Civil Service Com-
mission is but the rudest of rudimentary organs.
Competition fills every place, and so search-
ing are the tests applied that the right man
is always chosen to do the exact work for
which he is best fitted. Such is the common
belief as to the Chinese method of appoint-
ment to offices. Unhappily, however, the
depravity of nature is found sadly to inter-
fere even with this superlative system of
selection. The Government of China is poor,
while individual Chinamen are often rich
and ambitious. An office is thus a saleable
commodity, and as a matter of fact offices
have been shamelessly sold for many genera-
tions. First here and there a wealthy man
and a corrupt official made a private bargain
for the sale of a peacock's feather or a but-
ton of rank. Soon, under the pressure of
financial necessity, every province followed
the vicious example, just as in Charles
Lamb's immortal essay, after the first Chi-
nese had tasted roast pig by the accidental
burning of his cottage, the whole empire
was overspread with similar conflagrations.
Thus the public service of the country has
been degraded, the distribution of peacock's
feathers and mandarins has been made out
of the meanness of the people for the ridi-
culously small sum of £20 sterling. Indeed,
so little is the survival of the fittest under-
stood in China, so powerless is the virtuous
principle of open competition and impartial
selection to contend with the depravity of
human nature, that the system of examina-
tion, the pride of China and the envy of
other nations, has come, we are told, to be
regarded with little but antiquarian inter-
est.

Even in China, however, as elsewhere,
when things come to the worst they begin to
mend. Last year Chang Shu-sheng, a
virtuous official who retained something of
primitive austerity in the midst of the
general corruption, set himself to the reform
of the system of purchase. He was made
Governor of one of the provinces, and had
audience of the Empress in order to be
confirmed in his appointment. He was asked
by a naïve comprehensiveness, which is
not a little startling when we reflect that
China is reputed to contain between three
and four hundred millions of inhabitants,
whether he had anything to suggest as to
the general government of the empire.
Seizing his opportunity, he at once began to
declaim against the scandal of the sale of
offices. It is at least a proof that the Gov-
ernment of China is still widely different
from that of other countries that the com-
plaints of this irrepressible official were not
only listened to, but acted on at once; but
the form which the action took was wholly
Chinese. Early this year an imperial edict
was issued calling attention to the sale of
offices and commanding that it should cease.
It was rendered necessary, said the edict, by
the poverty of the Exchequer, but still its
evil effects were frankly avowed. "Among
those who purchased office there were some
who were competent and able in the public
service, but there were others who were
either rogues or fools." Accordingly, the
edict commanded the Board of Revenue to
inquire into the matter, and to substitute
some other method of raising the sums pro-
duced by the sale of offices. The Board of
Revenue was equal to the occasion, and dis-
charged the duty imposed on it in a manner
worthy of any western Circumlocution
Office. It appealed to precedent and to
immemorial custom, and showed satisfac-
torily that the sale of offices was sanctioned
by the most sacred authorities of constitu-

tional law. But the law required that the
sale should be conducted solely under the
authority of the Central Board of Revenue
itself. It was, therefore, prepared and in-
stantly compelled, to abolish the sale of offices
throughout the provinces, and to refrain the
dangerous traffic exclusively in its own im-
maculate hands. Thus the public service
of China is to be purified, the revenue will
not suffer, the power of the Board of Re-
venue will be immeasurably increased, that
of provincial governors will be propor-
tionately diminished, wealthy Chinamen
will still be able to purchase whatever office
they covet, and everything, we may suppose,
will hereafter be ordered for the best
throughout the Celestial Empire.

Thus ended the second act of this inimi-
table comedy. It still remained to deal in
strictly practical justice with the virtuous
Chang Shu-sheng and to teach him the truth
and beauty of the principle of hoisting the
engineer with his own petard. He was
nominated Governor of the Province of
Kweichow, and ordered to repair at once to
his post. Kweichow is one of the poorest
provinces of the empire, and the Board of
Revenue, in its newly-found virtue, had
abolished the sale of offices in the province,
and thus reduced its exchequer to beggary,
before the new Governor was appointed.
Chang Shu-sheng has been ordered to dis-
cover and report on the best means of replac-
ing the revenue formerly derived from the
system of purchase; if he is successful and
his methods are approved, they will be ex-
tended to the other provinces. As the sale
of offices is still to go on without other
restriction than such as may be imposed by
the astute Board of Revenue in Peking, the
irony of the situation is complete. Wealthy
provincials from Kweichow will send to
Peking for the buttons and peacock's feathers
they can no longer buy at home, and the
unfortunate author of the reform will have
to bear all its inconveniences without having
secured a single advantage either for him-
self or his country. As we have said, the
whole story illustrates in a striking manner
the superficial difference and the essential
resemblance between Chinamen and the rest
of the world. The naïve way in which the
reform was set on foot, the sudden awaken-
ing of the reigning Empresses to the exist-
ence of evils which were notoriously ancient
and deep-seated, their candid admission that
such a state of things could be remedied all
at once by a mere stroke of the pen—these
we may regard as the purely Chinese traits
in the story; but in the conduct of the
Board of Revenue, its adroitness in shelling
an inconvenient question and in extracting
its own advantage from an abortive discus-
sion, and its astute disposal of an irrespec-
table reformer, we return at once to the
broad basis of human nature common to
Chinamen with all the rest of mankind.
There is not much to be said, perhaps, for
a system of examination which appoints to all
offices, high and low, on account of pro-
ficiency in a wholly traditional learning,
but the system is at least logical and con-
sistent so long as it is honestly carried out,
and it is certainly better than the open sale
of offices to the highest bidder. The com-
bination of the two seems to have added
China with a bureaucracy at once powerful
and corrupt, whose only redeeming virtue
is a sort of humorous adroitness which
serves to provoke a smile and thereby divert
attention from the serious evils it is indicat-
ing on the country.

CARDS AND WHIST.

As a branch of trade in England, the
manufacture of cards attained some im-
portance, for we find Edward IV., in 1463,
granting to the card-makers of London a
decree forbidding their import; and in the
reign of Henry VII. they gained the height
of fashionable esteem, the amount of £5, no
mean sum in those days, being devoted by
the Treasury to the purchase of a pack for
the King's diversion. The people of Eng-
land, until this reign, had enjoyed immunity
from interference with regard to such games,
but the monarch enacted a statute prohib-
iting the "apprentices" from indulging in
the same, except during the Christmas
holidays, and then only while under the
roof of their respective masters. This was
confirmed, with due severity, by Henry
VIII. Repression of national sports must,
however, necessarily be transitory, and as
each generation passed away, the love of
cards was transmitted in succession. They
became an indispensable adjunct to Chris-
mas entertainments, and the Squire of
Queen Anne's time possessed, we are told,
an almost superstitious regard for cards,
never playing till the festive season came
round, and then the family pack was
produced from the mantel-piece with due
solemnity. Stevenson an old writer of
Charles II.'s time, says, "The country man
leaves half his market, and must be sent
again, if she forgets a pack of cards on
Christmas Eve." To speak of the various
games that delighted our ancestors would
be a work in itself, but it may be remarked,
in passing, that "Primero" (Spanish origin),
prime trump, gresco, gleek—names now
vanished from our vocabulary—were once
much in vogue. Whist, or whick, as for-
merly called, and which stands pre-eminent,
is of comparatively recent origin, at least in
our form of play. It has been thought to
be derived from the old game of "trump,"
but the rules under which it was framed
differed very materially from the modern.
Mention is first made of whist in the *Beau's
Stratagem*, a play of Farquhar's, written in
1707, but we are informed that it was not
earlier than 100 years ago that the game
began to be studied according to improved
lights, by a party of players assembled at
the Crown Coffee House, Bunhill Row,
London.—Argosy.

The "pardoned" Communists are begin-
ning to arrive in France in considerable
numbers. Strange to say, most of them
seem to have fallen out of love with the
country which has so long been content to
do without them; they have become ac-
customed to colonial life, and manifest
no desire to be cooped up again in their old
narrow and insalubrious lodgings and the
humdrum of French towns. Most of them
are determined to emigrate, and Australia is
believed to be the cynosure of their desires.
As matters stand, it seems probable that
the majority of the returned Communists
will go out, ere long, to Sydney. The suc-
cess of the Australian colonies at the Inter-
national Exhibition of last year has un-
doubtedly led to this preference of the great
Southern Continent as the adopted home
of the unfortunate fools who allowed them-
selves, for the most part, to be made the
fools of leaders who contrived to save them-
selves at the expense of their too-credulous
victims.

TOM TAYLOR AT LAVENDER
SWEEP.

Within sight of that marvellous reticula-
tion of iron rails, Clapham Junction, where
not so many years ago there stretched an
expanse of fragrant lavender fields, is a
well-wooded enclosure of about forty acres.
Three or four substantial-looking houses
are dotted about the grounds, in one of
which has lived for many years the present
Editor of *Punch*, a man who has in his time
exercised no inconsiderable influence over a
large mass of society. The house has been
perpetually altered by its owner to suit his
convenience and make room for the col-
lection of paintings, prints, china, and
works of art of all sorts which he has been
accumulating since his undergraduate days.
Passing through the hall one notices a full-
length life-size portrait of Mr Taylor in a
black velvet suit and knickerbockers, evi-
dently taken some quarter of a century
back; and in this same hall, half an hour
might be occupied with an examination of
the various pictures and works of art.
But our immediate destination is the
sanctum where the Editor of *Punch* sits at
his work. He looks up as the visitor enters,
and points to a plethora waste-paper basket,
with the remark that his "daily dose" is
just finished. The "daily dose" consists of
about a hundred letters which are brought
to him every morning from *Punch* office.
The Editor goes through all this mass of
rubbish, and perchance finds one or two
gems. He tells us that he sometimes gets
a humorous incident that has appeared a
week or two before in the paper served up
again to him as if it had happened in the
experience of the writer. Says somebody
to somebody else, "Did you see that capital
thing in *Punch* last week?" Somebody else
repeats it without mentioning its source,
and so it travels till an individual with
unusual mendacity relates it as having
happened to a friend of his, and sends it to
the Editor with a demand for payment if
it is used. It is Mr Tom Taylor's habit to
delegate nothing to others that he can do
himself, and therefore he is somewhat over-
burdened with work. A dachshund dog
(not Toby) who sits at his feet, looks on
cynically as the waste-basket fills, and gives
a contemptuous wink. The room, a large
handsome one, was designed and built by
its present proprietor; and not only are the
walls covered with books and pictures,
but valuable prints and paintings lie in
profusion on every side, waiting for space
to be found for them. One passes from
room to room, through passages and stair
cases where there is literally scarcely a
square inch of wall uncovered. The bed-
rooms are filled with pictures, even the
bath-room also, and the panels of some
pieces of furniture in the bedrooms have
pictures let into them. Our host here and
there stops to tell us the history of some
particular treasure, and when he speaks his
deep-set eyes are always fixed closely and
earnestly on the listener. There are works
by many well-known painters both of the
present and past generation, which have
been gifts to him. There are portraits of
him by various hands in various stages of
his life, the most remarkable, perhaps,
being the latest, which was done in oils in
four hours by an artist in Aberdeen last
autumn, when the Editor was taking his
yearly holiday. It is a very forcible like-
ness, but rather exaggerates Mr Taylor's
peculiar expression, and suggests the idea
that he has just turned round, with his
deep dark eyes fixed on the spectator,
gravely to recount the last enormity per-
petrated by Lord Beaconsfield.

In one apartment, used as a summer-room
for reading, working, or painting, the walls
are covered entirely with prints of Sir
Joshua Reynolds's paintings; and opening
from this is a chamber dedicated to sculp-
ture, where a Cretan owl (not a sculptured
one) perches familiarly on a bust of
Minerva. Chivy, as this bird is called, is
a great favourite in the family, and very
friendly with his master, though shy with
strangers. In the dining-room, where
Lambeth, falcons and Venetian glass
abound, the very implements for use on the
table are works of art; and the boudoir
of Mrs Taylor is a veritable cabinet of
curiosities. It is impossible to be in the
house without recognising the influence of
Mrs Taylor everywhere. Coming of an
artistic family, and being herself a good
painter, she can thoroughly sympathise in
her husband's tastes; and while our eyes
are feasted with all we see around us, she
will delight our ears with such music as can
seldom be heard even from the best
professional pianists. "Have you ever
heard her play?" we once asked a well-
known lady. "Heard her! I have seen her,
and when she is at the instrument she is
like one inspired," was the answer. And
the instrument with which she pleases us is
not the piano only, but also the violin and
guitar. There is one room in the house
where the works of art are appropriately
juvenile; in their character. This is the
schoolroom, where every morning there
may be found our hostess and her young
daughter, whose education she has entirely
undertaken. Perhaps one little anecdote
will show what ideas the young lady, who
has not long since entered on her teens,
has formed. Looking over a book of cos-
tumes of the last century, she asked her
mother, "Do you suppose that when
gentlemen were the guests they could do
their hair themselves, or did they require a
hair-dresser?" "Well, my dear," said her
mother, "no doubt such a man as Mozart,
for instance, employed a frier." "O, I
wasn't thinking of a mean little musician
like Mozart, but of the gentlemen of the
time," replied the young lady.

A special feature of the household is its
pervading harmony. One old servant is so
much a part of the establishment that men-
tion of her should not be omitted. She
knows where every book can be found,
references authority on matters in general.
She travels with the family every autumn,
and is interested in all that interests them.
But good masters make good servants; and
it is rare to find a man with so large a share
of sympathy for his fellow-creatures as the
Editor of *Punch*. How many artists, actors,
and authors have received encouragement
in their early struggles at the house in
Lavender Sweep! How much private
charity has been dispensed from there to
persons of all sorts! How many young
beginners in life have received substantial
help, as well as kind advice, from the gentle
gold-hearted man! How many remember
with pleasure the warm pressure of the
kind hand and the earnest look of the
deep-set eyes that have so often made them
braver in the battle of life! These things
are not known to the world generally, but
only by those who have experienced them,
or have heard the acknowledgment of them
from others. Like most charitable people,
Mr Tom Taylor is often imposed upon.
Nevertheless, he has not yet learned to be

suspicious. He still believes in humanity;
and if he makes *Punch* a vehicle for record-
ing good deeds and denouncing bad ones,
somewhat to the exclusion of the humorous
rein which long tradition has added, he
expects, one must recognise the cause as a
large-heartedness which takes life rather
seriously. The late Mortimer Collins, in
writing some nonsense rhymes in a letter
once, said:

"I want to tell you how we went to munch
A very jolly gossip-laden lunch
With the most recent Editor of *Punch*.
He's a good fellow; brilliant, void of vanity;
"Pictures and china are his chief insanity;
But he is full of humour and humanity."
Of the humanity there can at least be no
doubt.—*World*.

Dead Letters.

Alleman, Mr., care of Thomas Wood,
Victoria, British Columbia,..... 1
Baker, J. B., Wistons Cottage, Essex,
England, (S.),..... 1
Balmer, Mrs., 19, Duncan Street, Liver-
pool, (S.),..... 1
Beard, Rev. E. A., Philadelphia, U.S.A.,
Berthelin, M., 21, Rue de la Tréade,
Paris,..... 1
Blankinsep, M. R., Engineer S.S. *Brecon-
shire*, Hongkong,..... 1
Bunn, J. S., 21, Lowndes Street, Bel-
grave square, London, (S.),..... 1
Cade, W. H., care of Admiralty, London,
Carlson, W., 11, Leah Terrace, Stratford
Green, London, (S.),..... 1
Chun, S. P., 601, Raiter-Gasse, Freiberg,
Saxony, (S.),..... 1
Cole, Mrs., Saxon Road, Bromley,..... 1
Collins, Ralph, Blacksmith, Dunedin,
New Zealand,..... 1
Davies, Miss, 72, Stanhope Street, Exeter,
Park, Liverpool,..... 1
Daw, George, P. M. S. *City of Sydney*,
Sydney, N.S.W.,..... 1
Degener, R., Ojai Ranch, San Buena
Ventura, California,..... 1
Douglas, Captain T. J., 27, Moir's St.,
Chicago, U.S.A.,..... 1
Ellis, Mrs., County Down, Ireland,..... 1
Evans, F. M., Palace Hotel, San Francisco,
Ezekiel, Mrs., Calcutta,..... 1
Falconer, Wm., Chicago, U.S.A.,..... 1
Figg, J. O., General Post Office, Edin-
burgh,..... 1
Fisher, Mrs. W., Cavenham Post Office,
Dunedin, N.Z.,..... 1
Forbes, W. S. & Co., Bon Accord Squa-
re, Calcutta,..... 1
Gebania, Virilao, 11, Frederick Street,
Liverpool,..... 1
Hulle, Dr., 23, London Street, Lambeth
Road, London,..... 1
Jean, J. Adrian, Saigon,..... 1
Kingsworth, G. J., Singapore Post Office,
Külper, Captain, Schooner *Blankens*,
Hongkong,..... 1
Moore, Benjamin, Collingwood, Mel-
bourne, (Registered),..... 1
Reynolds, F. A., Palace Hotel, San
Francisco,..... 1
Rollach & Schellenberger, Liebfrazen,
Strasse, Frankfurt,..... 1
Seeger, H., Kiel, Germany,..... 1
Sheen, Geo., 24, Troherne Road, Bris-
ton, London, (Book),..... 1
Sichel, A., 11, Rue Pigalle, Paris, (S.),..... 1
Siems, W., 30, St. George Street,
London, (S.),..... 1
Soulé, M. E., Sous Lieutenant
118me, de Ligne, Ecole Militaire,
Paris,..... 1
Thompson, Miss M., Malda Vale, Lon-
don, N.W.,..... 1
Tsung Shui Young, Melbourne,..... 1
Wilcox, Leland, Post Office, San Fran-
cisco,..... 1
Wilson, Mrs. J. M., 93, Orchard Road,
Singapore, (S.),..... 1
Young, Miss A., 48a, Holly Street,
Dalston, London, (S.),..... 1

The above letters have been returned
from various places at which the addressees
cannot be found. If not claimed within
ten days they will be opened and returned
to the writers.—(S) Posted at Shanghai.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 21st July, 1879.

The subject was Scripture history, and
the undergraduate of the species more de-
voted to athletics than to Aristotle. He
was asked to state the width of the Jordan
at a certain point. Now this wicked young
man knew no more about the Jordan than
about the Hwang-ho or Irrawaddy. Never-
theless, he shrilly replied, after an
appearance of profound consideration, "Oh,
you could just turn an eight." The examiner
turned ghastly pale as the dreadful thought
passed through his mind that perchance
the young man had spent the vacation in
the Holy Land. He smiled benignly, and
the astute candidate was asked no more
questions on Palestine Geography.

The Sultan has conferred another decora-
tion upon the Baroness Burdett-Gentle in
recognition of her efficient help to the
Turkish sick and wounded. The grand
cordon of the "Chakafak," or Turkish Order
of Mercy, a female order of knighthood, is
a broad white ribbon with edging of crim-
son and green, like the Medjidji. Orientals
have their faults, but "A. Hamid," who
signs the letter which accompanies the
decoration, at least sends such insignia as
can be

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half-ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two papers may not be folded together as one, nor must anything be inserted except printed matter, or enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers (such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c.) Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, Chili, N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Bahamas, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route—
Letters, 8 cents per 1/2 oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 2 cents each.
Newspapers, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only—
Letters, 12 cents per 1/2 oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 5 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.A.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.A.), Hayti (N.A.), New Granada (N.A.), Panama (N.A.), and Venezuela (N.A.):—
Via San Francisco, or Atlantic, Brindisi
Letters, 12 34
Registration, None 8
Newspapers, 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.A.), Ecuador (N.A.), Nicaragua (N.A.):—
Letters, 20 34
Newspapers, 4 6
Books & Patterns, 12 8
Registration, 8 None None

Hawaiian Kingdom:—
Letters, 12 16
Registration, None None
Newspapers, 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—
Letters, — 30 34
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books & Patterns, — 6 8
Registration, — 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.
Letters, by Contract Packet 24, by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 8 2 2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Porto of China, and Japan, Bangkok, Cebu, China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2
Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper. The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets un-
folded.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, Chili, N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Bahamas, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route—
Letters, 8 cents per 1/2 oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 2 cents each.
Newspapers, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only—
Letters, 12 cents per 1/2 oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 5 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.A.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.A.), Hayti (N.A.), New Granada (N.A.), Panama (N.A.), and Venezuela (N.A.):—
Via San Francisco, or Atlantic, Brindisi
Letters, 12 34
Registration, None 8
Newspapers, 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.A.), Ecuador (N.A.), Nicaragua (N.A.):—
Letters, 20 34
Newspapers, 4 6
Books & Patterns, 12 8
Registration, 8 None None

Hawaiian Kingdom:—
Letters, 12 16
Registration, None None
Newspapers, 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—
Letters, — 30 34
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books & Patterns, — 6 8
Registration, — 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.
Letters, by Contract Packet 24, by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

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Aspinwall (N.A.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.A.), Hayti (N.A.), New Granada (N.A.), Panama (N.A.), and Venezuela (N.A.):—
Via San Francisco, or Atlantic, Brindisi
Letters, 12 34
Registration, None 8
Newspapers, 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.A.), Ecuador (N.A.), Nicaragua (N.A.):—
Letters, 20 34
Newspapers, 4 6
Books & Patterns, 12 8
Registration, 8 None None

Hawaiian Kingdom:—
Letters, 12 16
Registration, None None
Newspapers, 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—
Letters, — 30 34
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books & Patterns, — 6 8
Registration, — 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.
Letters, by Contract Packet 24, by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

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2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets un-
folded.

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China, and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 15 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCELS, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosives, subterfuges, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the parcels against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class), or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton.

But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Societals, or Carpenter.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.
2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.
3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers, and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with serious inconvenience, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and the adhesion of the letters to each other. The adhesion of the letters is recommended, in all public cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.
2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.
3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns—to British Office 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by sea. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a *bona fide* sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, of Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but nevertheless it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration.
2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.
3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.
4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.
5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed \$10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £2..... 18 cents.
" £2..... 36 "
" £5..... 54 "
" £10..... 72 "

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag	Captain.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							
Bellona	h.	Ahrens	789	July 22	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	To-morrow
Bokhara	h.	Anderson	2932	July 25	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Manila	To-day
Bombay	h.	Robertson	749	July 21	Russell & Co.	Manila	28th inst.
Cebu	h.	Tremoya	250	July 21	Russell & Co.	Manila	Tug Plying
Esmeralda	h.	Robertson	395	July 26	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Fuzhou	h.	Stopant	117	July 26	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Kiangchow	h.	Stopant	920	July 26	O. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Kwangtung	h.	Stopant	365	July 23	Kwok Acheong	Coast Ports	To-morrow
Malacca	h.	Stopant	675	July 23	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Mei-li	h.	Smith	1040	July 12	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Ningpo	h.	Maraden	181	July 24	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Norma	h.	Cass	761	July 26	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Oceanic	h.	Love	606	July 31	Kwok Acheong	Shanghai	To-morrow
Paladin	h.	Parker	3707	July 17	O. & O. S. N. Co.	Y'ham & San F'isco	1st prox.
Rajanattianhar	h.	Hopkins	897	July 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Y'ham & San F'isco	To-day
Salvadora	h.	Larrington	933	July 26	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	To-day
Sea Gull	h.	Haydon	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	Yokohama	28th inst.
Sunda	h.	Reeves	1704	July 26	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Zephyr	h.	Heuer	1704	July 26	Russell & Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Sailing Vessels							
Agnes Muir	h.	Lowe	851	July 25	Meyer & Co.	Wanchai Pier	
A. Newton	h.	Newton	308	July 9	O. & O. S. N. Co.	Honolulu	
Alice O. Dickerman	h.	Bryant	501	July 11	Russell & Co.	Honolulu	
Ann Adamson	h.	Robertson	404	June 26	Kwong Him Woo	Honolulu	
Annie	h.	Müller	345	July 22	Melchers & Co.	Honolulu	
Candace	h.	Candler	263	July 8	Chinese	Honolulu	
Canton	h.	Knudsen	779	June 8	Chinese	Honolulu	
Celia	h.	Drow	336	July 5	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Honolulu	
Channel Queen	h.	Lachour	609	May 24	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Honolulu	
Charity	h.	Taylor	432	July 9	Captain	Honolulu	
Chasca	h.	Washburn	628	June 19	Russell & Co.	Honolulu	
Chocola	h.	Kennett	284	July 21	Order	Honolulu	
Colwyn	h.	Bulman	1109	May 31	Vogel & Co.	Honolulu	
Courier	h.	Porte	346	July 16	Carlowitz & Co.	Honolulu	
Edward Barrow	h.	Rich	698	June 26	Vogel & Co.	Honolulu	
Emil Julius	h.	Jürgensen	501	July 18	Melchers & Co.	Honolulu	
Franciska	h.	Rolf	50	July 11	Siemens & Co.	Honolulu	
Fred. P. Litchfield	h.	Spalding	1083	July 11	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Honolulu	
Fri-drich	h.	Petersen	295	July 11	Wiesler & Co.	Honolulu	
Gesine Brons	h.	Trimbach	402	July 15	Siemens & Co.	Honolulu	
Gustav	h.	Raben	656	June 23	Vogel & Co.	Honolulu	
Helene	h.	Volguardsen	372	June 23	Vogel & Co.	Honolulu	
Hermine	h.	Meyer	350	June 23	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Honolulu	
Highlander	h.	Hutchinson	1352	July 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Honolulu	
Hopewell	h.	Langlois	578	July 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Honolulu	
Jacobine	h.	Bang	417	July 17	Siemens & Co.	Honolulu	
Johann Friedrich	h.	Kroncke	242	July 9	Wiesler & Co.	Honolulu	
John A. Briggs	h.	Randall	2110	July 21	Mariner's Maritimes	Honolulu	
Kim Yong Tye	h.	Kiofoed	329	July 11	Chinese	Honolulu	
Lota	h.	Dudfield	472	July 24	Captain	Honolulu	
Marquis of Argyll	h.	McKoon	500	June 11	Rozario & Co.	Honolulu	
Monte Rosa	h.	Carter	1313	June 15	Vogel & Co.	Honolulu	
Montara	h.	Schneider	78	July 6	Siemens & Co.	Honolulu	
Parasol	h.	Pasco	342	July 15	Carlowitz & Co.	Honolulu	
Pasig	h.	Fremoga	216	July 21	Dunn, Malbye & Co.	Honolulu	
Rapid	h.	Stelbrink	420	June 8	Chinese	Honolulu	
Registaro	h.	Pezou	214	July 21	Romedios & Co.	Honolulu	
Rideman	h.	Scott	740	June 19	Oeder	Honolulu	
Sumatra	h.	Clough	1090	Sept. 6	Russell & Co.	Honolulu	
Taiwan	h.	Jessen	378	July 15	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Honolulu	
Vanguard	h.	Potter	332	July 21	Captain	Honolulu	
Victory	h.	Whiting	255	July 21	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Honolulu	
Vigilant	h.	Ross	1800	June 11	Russell & Co.	Honolulu	
WHAMPOA							
Beethoven	h.	Hajo	340	July 24	Melchers & Co.	Honolulu	
Bonita	h.	Stehr	341	July 21	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Honolulu	
Charité	h.	Gantier	256	July 6	Carlowitz & Co.	Honolulu	
H. Upmann	h.	Weber	426	July 9	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Honolulu	
Iphigelia	h.	Green	256	June 30	Captain	Honolulu	
Tai Lee	h.	Stehr	256	July 28	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Honolulu	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Albion	6 h	British	steam-yacht (reb. rig.)	38	...	...	July 24	Beesley
Li Tai	7 h	Annamese	man-of-war	2060	...	...	June 10	Yuen
Meaneo	6 h	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	...	...
Midge	7 h	British	gunboat	465	4	120	June 1	H. Salmond
Sheldrake	6 h	British	gunboat	455	4	60	July 18	Lt. Com. M. L. Bridges
Sun-kee	6 h	Chinese	gunboat	180	5	60	June 23	J. H. Wade
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	...	...	Commodore Smith

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Iehang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kin Kiang	617	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Powan	1890	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	.....	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	Lefavour	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Tung Ting	314	Degen	C. M. S. N. Co.
White Cloud	280	.....	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotsai	180	Brown	Kwok Acheong

CHINESE GUNVESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	J. Goddall
Chen-jui	80	3	20	A. Walker
Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-po	180	6	60	.....
Chun-tung	150	2	40	Chun Ti Hu
Li-sha	80	4	20	Read
Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	O. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	180	5	60	J. H. Wade
Sui-tung	160	4	60	J. B. Murray
Tsing-tung	180	6	60	Revard
Tsing-po	100	8	40	Ching

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Ship.	For.
Europe	for Shanghai
Flintshire	for Cape Town
*Kwangtung	for Hongkong
Monarch	for London
Teviot	for London

Ship.	For.
Alexa	for New Zealand
Lord of the Isles	for Takao
Lulu	for Tientsin
Queen of the West	for Colonies
San Francisco	for Dunedin
Wodan	Cape of Good Hope

MEX-OF-WAR.

Ship.	For.
Lily	H. M. gunboat

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Ship.	For.
Amazon	French
City of Santiago	for London, &c.
*Djemnah	French

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Ship.	For.
Fah-yuen	for London, &c.
Glenis Castle	for London, &c.
Glengyle	for London, &c.
H. O. Orsted	for London, &c.
Hae-tan	for London, &c.
Hae-shin	for London, &c.
Hankow	for London, &c.
Kiang-ching	for London, &c.
Kiang-tung	for London, &c.
Kiang-yuen	for London, &c.
Malwa	for London, &c.
Nagoya Maru	for London, &c.
Orissa	for London, &c.
Paokong	for London, &c.
Ping-on	for London, &c.
Serapls	for London, &c.
Sin Nansing	for London, &c.
Tabyew	for London, &c.
Tencor	for London, &c.
Tientsin	for London, &c.
W. C. de Vries	for London, &c.
Wuhu	for London, &c.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Ship.	For.
Alida	German barque
Calder Ou	British ship

SAILING VESSELS.

Ship.	For.
Caprera	American ship
Charley	British barque
Chihaya Maru	Japanese barque
County of Denbigh	British ship
Endymion	British ship
Halloween	for London
Hane	for Newchwang
Julia A. Brown	American schooner
Kirkland	British barque
Kolga	British barque
Leander	British ship
May S. Ames	American barque
Pelham	British brig
Penang	for Portland (Oregon)
Presto	for Chofoo
Sacramento	American ship
Windhover	British barque

MEX-OF-WAR.

Ship.	For.
Egeria	H. M. gunboat
Hornet	H. M. gunboat
Lynx	French gunboat
Magpie	H. M. gunboat
Monocacy	U. S. corvette
Palos	U. S. gunboat
Nisidaka	Japanese corvette

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, July 26th, 1879.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.	Chinese Names.	Price.
Bacon, English, . . lb.	來路烟猪肉	450 400
" Ame. Sugar cured, . .	花旗烟猪肉	250 220
" Foochow,	福州烟猪肉	200 180
Beef, sirloin and prime out, cy.	屠龍扒	170 160
Beef Corned, . . . catty	燒牛肉	140 130
" Roast,	湯肉	150 140
" Soup,	牛肉粉	90 80
" Steak,	牛腩	150 140
Bullcows' Brains, . . per set	牛腦	50 40
" Tongue, fresh, each	牛腩	300 270
" " corned,	牛腩	300 2.0
" Head,	牛頭	750 700
" Heart,	牛心	130 120
" Hump, Salt, . . catty	牛肩	130 120
" Feet,	牛腰	50 45
" Kidneys,	牛尾	60 50
" Tail,	牛肝	100 90
" Liver, . . . catty	牛肚	80 70
" Trips (undressed), catty	牛仔頭脚	55 45
Calves' Head and Feet, set	花旗火腿	600 500
Hams, American, . . lb.	金華火腿	320 300
" Chinese,	來路火腿	250 220
" English,	羊腩	380 350
Mutton Chop,	羊腩	180 160
" Leg,	羊腩	180 160
" Shoulder,	羊腩	140 120
Pigs' Chitlings, . . catty	豬蹄	70 60
" Feet,	豬蹄	110 100
" Fry,	豬蹄	120 110
" Head,	豬蹄	93 80
" Heart,	豬蹄	60 50
" Kidneys,	豬蹄	90 80
" Liver,	豬蹄	120 110
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	豬蹄	150 140
" Corned,	豬蹄	140 130
" Leg,	豬蹄	150 140
" Fat or Lard, . . .	豬蹄	110 100
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	羊頭脚	450 400
" Heart,	羊頭脚	45 40
" Kidneys,	羊頭脚	70 60
" Liver,	羊頭脚	140 130
Sucking Pigs, . . .	生牛油	\$2. \$1.25
Suet, Beef, . . . lb.	生牛油	120 —
" Mutton,	生牛油	120 110
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	生牛油	130 120
Veal,	生牛油	140 130
Poultry.		
Capon,	雞	220 180
Doves,	雞	110 100
Ducks,	雞	110 100
Eggs, Hen, . . . doz.	雞	100 —
Fowls,	雞	180 170
Geese,	雞	120 110
Partridges, . . . each	雞	800 280
Pigeons,	雞	140 130
Rabbits, live, Canton, .	雞	700 600
Turkeys, Cock, . . catty	雞	500 450
" Hen,	雞	350 300
Fish.		
Bombay Ducks, . . per hundred	鮑魚	200 180
Bream,	鮑魚	90 80
Carp,	鮑魚	100 90
Catfish,	鮑魚	60 50
Codfish, Salt, . . .	鮑魚	160 —
Crabs,	鮑魚	70 50
Cuttle Fish,	鮑魚	80 —
Dace,	鮑魚	80 70
Dog Fish,	鮑魚	60 50
Eels, Congor, . . .	鮑魚	70 60
" Fresh water, . . .	鮑魚	90 80
File Fish,	鮑魚	80 70
Fresh Fish, Large, . .	鮑魚	140 130
" Small,	鮑魚	80 70
Garoupe,	鮑魚	130 120
Gudgeon,	鮑魚	110 100
Gurnard,	鮑魚	100 90
Haddock,	鮑魚	110 100
Herrings, fresh, . . .	鮑魚	80 70
" smoked, . . . box	鮑魚	\$1.00 —
King Crab,	鮑魚	150 —